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SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW-PHOTOGRA-PHY AS A FINE ART-EARLY DA-GUERREOTYPES-AULD LANG SYNE-HOW WE LOOKED TWENTY YEARS

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligence

At the eastern end of the Memorial Hall stands a modest, unpretentious building, dedicated for the time being to photographic art. This is an art that, like telegraphy, has grown from almost nothon the first daguerreotype, and I recolheld it in different lights to make out the face that I was not quite sure was there or not. Then came attempts at photoga Talbotype. It was supposed to be the like a mud-scow struck by lightning. Then came the Hilotype, a type of which, have sent a man without benefit of the clergy to the State's prison or a lunatic asylum. The men who have made the knights of the chisel or the brush. Phoa critic, and brings back the associations of childhood years after they have vanis loos d and the golden bowl is broken."

Entering the eastern door, you find in a mitch on the left an exhibit of Doremus, of Patterson, N. J. The artist has evident of America in so small a space, and I tion of public opinion, as semblance disly not confined his excursions to the limits of the city of Patterson, for we Faxon gives us a picture of Joe Jefferson edition of a great man, but a ful! lifesized portrait of the worthless vagabond Dutchman just as he appeared when he vandered about through the enchanted raountains of Katskill, Schwind and Kruger, of New York, have a magnificent case of pictures, and Holyland, of Baltimore, has some excellent artistic groupings. A little beyond, Allen and most hear him sing out, d-n the tortraits; Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, shrouds of the Hartford. Calhoun is Near by is a picture called "Dressed for the Bridal," by Moser, of Chicago, a all of them have more of storm than work of especial merit, and near it the colored portrait of a lady, which is a pic- as well as the statesman and warrior. ture of the highest order. Sarony, of New York, has not a large exhibit, but in our American history, and will as one of his pictures, a scene from the play long as history is remembered. Among Avenue Theatre, is unsurpassed by any'

A frame hangs against the north wall which interested me exceedingly. In it was a number of likenesses, almost every face of which I knew in years long gone bye. The Daguerreotypes were taken by Fitzigibbon, of St. Louis, over a quarter of a century ago, and then, no doubt, they were considered very fine specimens of the wonderful daguerrean art. The originals of many of those likenesse have passed over Jordan's stormy banks, and now stand on the other side, and those who still survive, find the almond tree begin to flourish, and discover that the grasshopper is a burthen. The dramatic profession is largely represented; a little light stripling of a girl is the portraiture of Maggie Mitchell, our Maggie, the little witching, winning mortal, who, way into all of our hearts, and year after year as she came around, we went to see Lang Syne," is now a stout, matronly woman, a substantial bank account, and those cheeks that we all were dying to have a kiss at bye-bye, mon che ami. Beautiful as you looked twenty years ago, we can't stop here to make love, we have grave matters on hand-nothing less than the canons of art, to say nothing of the small arms so let us pass on to the next. This is Mrs. Coleman Pope. It is more than thirty years ago since I first saw her at the old Broadway Theaof mixture of Venus and Diana. Oh! what a face, what a neck, what arms, what-no, I shall stop right here; I will only remark that she wore a short tunic that reached the knee. I went home and dreamed of her all night, and thought I should like to be an actor. Poor woman! If she still survives, she has rheumatism, and pains in her back, and neuralgia, and all those miserable ailings that remind us that it is about time to

There are several pictures of Gustavu Brooke, one of the very best actors that ever visited America. Melodramatic in many things, he had as much of the stuff in him of which good actors are made as any man I now remember, and what a glorious voice, it seems to me I can almost here it now, though the waves of the ocean closed over him many years ago. The ship in which he had engaged passage for Sidney was sunk in sight of the British coast, and lighting a cigar a few minutes before she went down, poor Brooke met his fate like a Briton and a

RING OF THE TRUE METAL. THE VOICE OF REAL STATES-MANSHIP IN ALABAMA.

Anderson

Speech Delivered Before a Large Dem-

FELLOW CITIZENS: The National Democratic party inaugurated at St. Louis, on the 27th of June, 1876, a politcal campaign that will be forever memorable in the history of the country. The Convention had many characteristics unusual in avowed party assemblages. Although it had in it many men of national reputation, recognized leaders of the party, it was, nevertheless, pre-eminent-Convention of the people, and not It discarded the old traditions that re quired a surrender of the popular judgment to the behests of the party leader, tative of an idea, rather than the favorite of a clique. Never before, in the history of the country, was the distinction so strikingly exhibited between popularity Hendricks and Bayard-par nobile

fratrum—were universally popular.— Loud huzzars followed every mention of their names. Men grew hoarse with shouting their praises, and the music of many instruments intensified the enthusiasm. On the contrary, Governor Til-den was not popular. Great reformers never are. There was no magnetism in his name, no jubilant and shouting add, were too serious for intemperate and thoughtless vociferation. But the convention, in the wise exercise of a reticence of judgment, preferred the man cent specimens of portraiture, and no of strength, without popularity, to the man of popularity without strength. This discrimination was an inspiration. greater interest than his. In the space No forethought could have provided for of a few feet hang a number of faces, it, as no premeditation could prevent it. It overrode an opposition unparalleled for intensity and strategy, combining wealth, intellect, official position, and, in rare degree, public worth and private repute. importunities and activities were marvelous, and its organization and genners, on the eve of battle, was ever manœuvered more skillfully; yet this opposition vanished under the dominaappears before reality. A nomination, thus gained, means victory; not the personal triumph of a man, but the glorious installation, in the sacred Temple of Constitutional Liberty, of the idea the

> and transitory reform, vagrant and un-steady in its movements, sensitive to criticism, and obedient to party necessi-ties, but Radical, thorough and excessive, reaching the evil wherever it may be found, whether in Republican or Demo-

oratic practices.

Our declaration of principles perfectly outlines the form and pressure of the evils that harrass the country; it pene-trates the subsoil in which the tap-root of corruption is planted, and is the living and breathing embodiment of the spiri of constitutional government. It demands the abdication of a corrupt party which seeks to live after its mission i and the great issues that gave i soul and spirit have passed into history. It demands a restoration of the old habits of simplicity, and honesty in the public It demands a purification of dome to foundation-stone. It proclaims that "reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole peo-

Great as were the evils of war: terrible as were the sufferings of our people, impoverished and bankrupt at its close, what the country has endured from carpet-bag tyrannies, borne with heroic fortitude, appeals to the manhood of a great nation, with a potent eloquence, stronger than party allegiance or sectional estrangement. This declaration means national Government, with restored confidence, returning prosperity, home rule, revived memories of the glorious past, one brotherhood, and the Union as it was under Jefferson and Jackson, and as it will be, thank God! once again, under Tilden. It proclaims that, "reform is necessary to establish a sound currency restore the public credit, and maintain National Honor." Mr. Webster said, "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, nonhas been more illusory than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to

of the poor man's face." It seems to me that the very shades of Andrew Jackson and Silas Wright, and all its great leaders, who have departed this life in the faith of he fathers, and who gave to its principles strength, unity and power, would rise in mutiny were the Democratic party to repudiate the seminal idea of Democratic faith, by re-cognizing as constitutional or permanent any other currency than gold and silver Since Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah as a burial place, for silver shekels hard money has been the only recognized currency of the world, by all civilized nations. Mere promises to pay, though at tested by the sign-manual of royalty it self, when kingly authority was recognized as divine, is "a changing standard of value in the hands of the people," dis reputable to the government, unjust and oppressive to the masses, and profitable to the usurer, who speculates upor the necessities of the poor, or the

fears of the timid. In the eleven years of peace, the fluc tuations in values, resulting from the de-preciation of the currency, itself constantly changing by ebb and flow, as sub-ject to every wind of political doctrine, as the waves of the sea to the physical laws of nature, would have paid the national debt, great as it is, five times over. The record, the traditions and principles of the Democratic party all favor what Mr. Webster called money of the constitution." But a return to this constitutional currency must be gradual. We cannot restore specie payments by any policy of sharp or vioent contraction, neither can hard money be coined by mere legal enactment. Resumption must be the natural result of confidence in the purity, honesty and integrity of the government, which will itgive to its notes the value of gold, without disturbing the volume of the currency, or the rights of trade. In the language of our platform, "it must be preceded by a judicious system of prepa-

ration, by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finance." Our currency circulation is now about eight hundred millions, \$591,000,000 The world is full of reading matter, and more than in 1861. This immense volit is utterly impossible to read all; still ume of currency, without fixed or stable every apprentice and tradesman can find values has produced its natural fruits. enough to acquaint himself with Under the wildest excitement of illicit a mechanic-broaden him out as a citia speculation, which it engendered, values were no longer regulated by the natural law, of supply and demand. Fabulous false predicates, became the heritage of individuals. Vast corporations, once the creatures, became the master of legislation, and the Halls of

was no longer even a memory. Paul did not plant, nor Apollos water, and men ived not by the energies of labor, but by the chances of speculation. In one sense, at least, the Utophia of the great dreamer became the actual life of our The hour of atonement has come. Property having gone far beyond its actual value, by the law of compensation, has fallen greatly below its intrinsic

worth. The normal consequence is Alarm and anxiety, doubt and appre-hension, brood over all the industries of the country, and its wonderful material activities lie prostrate and helpless under universal financial paralysis, with an indebtedness, national, State and municipal, appalling in its magnitude. The interest alone on the national debt, is, in ound numbers, including that paid on the Pacific Railway bonds, \$100,000,000. \$82,000,000. So that, for interest on debt alone, the national and local governments require \$182,000,000 yearly er of this burden is best shown by comparison. The British Government pays annually, in interest on its national debt, \$122,000,000, and on its municipal debt, \$13,500,000. Thus, the British Government, for the same purposes as ourselves, ers, \$135,000,000.

pays, in round numbers, \$135,000,000, while we pay \$182,000,000.

And yet there is really little comparison between the actual wealth of Great Britain and that of the United States, for the former is incalculably the richer. The parallel is still more discouraging in the costs of the administration. The imperial revenue of Great Britain is about \$338,697,000, and the amount raised by taxation for local purposes is about \$104,-337,000. So that the the whole cost of governing the country is say \$465,534,000. The revenue of the government of the United States is \$290,000,000, and the amount raised by taxation for local purposes is about \$330,000,000. So that the whole costs of government in the United States is \$620,000,000 against \$465,534,-000 in Great Britain.

Local taxes alone in the United States, are within a fraction of the entire revenue of the British government. Yet that government supports and maintains a prolific royal family, plants and protects distant colonies, and governs in vice regal munificence, a great Eastern Em-pire. But bring the comparison home. with preceding administrations, and the picture is still more revolting. The costs of Washington's administration, in its highest expenditure, was a little over \$4,000,000; that of John Adams less than 37,000,000; that of Jefferson less than \$17,000,000; that of Jackson, with Indian wars, less than \$31,000,000; that of Van Buren less than \$38,000,000; that of Polk, with the Mexican war included, ess than \$54,000,000; that of Pierce \$60,000,000; that of Buchanan a little over \$60,000,000; and that of Grant's ast year, over \$294,000,000.

The increased expenditure in administration, necessitated a proportionate increase in Federal taxation. Thus, the Federal tax, in 1850, was \$40,000,000; in 1850 it was \$60,000,000, and in 1870, \$450, ... What idea does he represent, what 000,000. In 1850 the population of the ing a Federal per capita tax of \$1.72; in 1860 it was 31,443,321, paying a like tax of \$1.91, and in 1870 it was 88,558,-271, and paid a like tax of \$11.67. It is thus seen that the increase of public exof the United States has increased only forty per cent.; and the ratio of Federal taxation, per capita, has increased from 1860 to 1874, about six hundred per cent. What has become of this immense ncrease of taxation, taken from the earnings of the people? It has not paid the public debt; it has not filled the public treasury; it is not hoarded for resump-Where then is it? It has been squandered under the guise of official expenditure, in the license of party corrup-tion; it has been used to debauch the morals of a great party through the in-strumentalities of civil service; and it tutional satrapies in the Southern States to overawe a conquered and submissive people, and suppress the freedom of the ballot-box, that carpet-baggery, with all its train of evils, might rule and ruin what war, in its most gigantic proporthe country bear this pressure? No doubt we possess great material capabilities, a marvelous power of recuperation, and a hopeful vigor of vitality as expansive as the spirit of liberty and broad and continental as the territory we inhabit. But these capabilities and powers have mpoverishment of corporations and individuals; in the timidity of credit; in the bankruptcy of States, and in the uni-versal cry of "hard times." The remedy for all this lies neither in undue contract tion nor inflation of the currency, nor. yet, in forced and premature resumption of specie payments. The disorder is radical, and although not immedicable, is beyond the quackeries of legislation. The remedy—there is but one—is in the hands of the people. It is embodied in one word-Reform-but like truth, this public question, and embraces all general

nterests. The declaration of principles, made by the St. Louis Convention, a masterpiece in literary excellence, in historical presentation of the issues involved in the publican party for the neglect and abuse of its great opportunities, and in recall-ing the people to the solemn appreciation of the duty they owe to the country, in restoring to the government its purity, and to the nation its safety and its honor, itself suggests the mode and measure of

Public expenditures, licentious and criminal, both in degree and amount, diminished; official accountability, lost in the mazes of Republican ple, and restored to the government. Economy and honesty, alike in private life and public station, must walk in-hand, the perilous height, and bridge the chasm that lies between the country and its restoration to prosperity.

Give back to the people and the gov ernment that "chastity of honor that feels a stain like a wound." Erase from the decalogue of official life, the calumny of Autolycus in the play, "What a fool Honesty is! and Trust his sworn brother a very simple gentleman !" Do this, and the goal of our deliverance is in sight; the sea of our misfortunes is no longer shoreless, but the harbor of safety lies within our reach. If private credit is wealth, and public

honor is security, are they not worth preserving? If the principles of Constitu-tional liberty and Republican Govern-Whose mission is this? Are we to expect reform within the party, which brought upon the country the evils that often inspiration in peril, and it is always no mud puddle.

greatest when the peril is extreme.— Need I say, that in all probability, this is Congress marts where public trust was make reform necessary? When did vicsold for private gain. "Thou shalt earn torious error ever reform itself? A long thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," lease of power, made irresponsible by popular majorities, so large as to promis perpetuity has intoxicated the le the Republican party, who found the ad ministration of the government honest pure and impersonal, but who have made it alike, the source and end of a venal and corrupt personal aggrandisement that would have abashed Robert Walpole, in the very prime and vigor of his

audacious profligacy.

The great public offices, so long closed by party misrule to public observation, have been opened for investigation by a Democratic House of Representatives in Congress, and the magnitude of the crimes against the people, no less than the turpitude of some of the highest of those intrusted with official power, have been exposed to the gaze of an outraged and astounded nation. Can such a party, so governed, be reformed within itself? And if it could, what evidence has it given of such purpose? In its Convendidate it had. The highest number of votes he received was 126, out of 756. The issue was squarely made before the party, and in its Convention Mr. Bristow represented the only idea of reform inthe party, and that was simply an effort to make the civil service most subordinate agencies. He paid the penalty of his venture.

The birds of night that had built their nests in high places of the nation, drove him in ignominious disgrace from the synagogue of the party. "Doth a foun-tain send forth at the same place, sweet water and bitter? Can the fig tree bear olive berries? either, a vine figs? What good can come out of such a Nazareth, when they stone to death their only prophet?" Is it to be found in Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, coerced by the power of a public opinion, more omnipotent than party organization, and which at best, is only a clean thread running through a dirty tissue. Declarapromises, made in the face of imminent danger, under the duress of political necessity, so exigent that it will not accept any middle ground, are not convictions but subterfuges. What reform has Gov. Hayes ever inaugurated in

his official career? What extravagance has he ever elimi-nated from the burdens of the people? What corruption has he ever exposed to indignant criticism of an outraged country? He is a gentleman-and that is commendation-when gentlemen are not so common as to pass unobserved in pubin the Chief Magistrate of a great nation than the private virtues that adorn do mestic life. He must possess the individuality of leadership, the courage of strong convictions; faith in his destiny, and confidence in his genius. He must be a master-general—the throne itself, greater than all the powers behind it. Governor Hayes was nominated because he had none of these characteristics, and, pre-eminently, because he was not a leader. His convictions had never crystalized into a single idea or principle If he had faith in his destiny, it was the subordinate and inferior destiny of mere party allegiance; if he had confidence in

principle does he illustrate, but the idea of centralism and the principle of profilgacy? Grant him honest purposes, pa-triotic aspirations, and the spirit of a na-tionalized administration of the government, will the political Polyphemi, by whom he is surrounded, and who have only one eye, and cannot see how great a penditures, excluding the interest on the public debt, has been, since 1860, two hundred per cent., while the population simplicity of expenditure; in an hones and faithful responsibility of the public service; in a recovery of all the great economies; allow to his administration so great a departure from all the rules erned the country and oppressed the peo-ple for the last ten years? No. Gov. Hayes is the political ward of the rejected leaders of the Republican party, and will be under their direction and subject

to their control in the administration of Reform, to be worth anything, must begin by a change of party administra-tion. We must return to the simple principles of Jefferson, and the honest practices of Jackson, and this can be done only through the ascendancy of the Democratic party. The central light in our platform is "as a beacon upon the our platform is top of a mountain, and as an ensign on a hill," and the relief which it promises shadow of a great rock in a weary land. It appeals to the conscience of the nation; to its honor, its manhood and its virtue. In the name of all the harrassed industries of the country; of silent factories; of bankrupt corporations; of ruin their limitations. This is shown in the ed agriculture; of perishing commerce; general depression of business; in the of impoverished labor, and of prostrate and dishonored credit, it invokes the judgment of the people upon the corruptions of the party in power, and invite trust in the principles we proclaim, and the leader we have selected. It was said of the first Emperor Alexander, of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution. It may with equal his public career is to the exposition of the platform, like an illuminated seal to It is a sacred pledge, above suspicion, that the solemn promises made by a great party, will be nobly fulfilled

by a great party, will be no by its chosen representative. The feeling that compelled Governor Tilden's nomination was an outgrowth from both parties, a reflection of the moral sentiment of the whole country of which he is the only true apostle, banner, and bore it the fire-front of battle. This was a heroism greater than foreign conquests. It threatened martyrdom in the house of his friends, by his own people, and upon the altar of his enough to paint his courage, and no honor too high to be his reward. Can such a cause, with such a leader, perish Shall this campaign, inaugurated by the people against the profligacy of Republican administration, end in disaster and defeat? Is the moral sentiment of the country dead? Creeds change, opinions alter, parties rise and fall, but the ciples of honor, honesty and patriotism survive, and are as enduring as the moral law itself, which, written on the tablets of eternity, God himself will not change. These sentiments, with their potent energies, kindled their sacred fires in the hearts of the people, and found voice and personal representation in the nomination of Gov. Tilden, and will receive this compliment and answer only in the civic revolution that inaugurates him

in honest government than to create it. To succeed, nothing should be left undone that patriotism may accomplish; for the proverb says, "it is not easy to take a bone out of a dog's mouth." If this campaign is to bear fruit, it must be an in

a final struggle for a restoration of the government to its constitutional limitations? The popular judgment, with its bounded horison, will measure the possicontest. If we fail, it will be the third time in succession, irresponsible power will be enthroned, as the one principle of administration, and licensed corrup-tion, its twin brother, will receive homage in all the high places of the nation. After the public exposures that have disgraced the national administration which represents, at home and abroad, the honor of the government and th majesty of the people, shall we, by our supineness, permit the party in power to reinaugurate the orgies of profligacy that and lowest officials, and brought dishonor upon the great republic founded by Vir-ginia and Massachusetts, and made bonorable among the nations of the earth by Washington and Adams? Not if we value the heritage of our fathers; not if recall in this Centennial year the memories that were solemn and sacred facts a hundred years ago; for "whatever things are true; whatever things are honest; whatever things are just; whatever things are pure; whatever things are of good report," are involved in this issue,

Letter from General Wade Hampton.

nd wait upon your judgment.

CASHIER'S VALLEY, N. C., Aug. 7. Editors Columbia Register:

It was only a few days ago that I saw
in your paper the letter of Gen. Butler suggesting my name as that of a proper candidate for the position of Governor of the State; and though fully appreciating the import and manner of the honor done me, my first impulse was to decline the nomination at once and unconditionally. But by the advice of friends, in whose udgment I place great confidence, I deferred responding publicly to the com-munication of General Butler until some indications should be given as to the proaching election. The recent call by the Executive Committee of a convention, and the tone of the press in commenting on this action of the committee seem now to point unmistakably to the nomination of a full State ticket by the convention, and it is due to my friends as well as to myself, that my position should be fully understood. As to the policy the State should adopt, my judg-ment is clear that the convention should enter into no compromise or form no fu-sion with the Radical party, but that it should present to the State a full ticket, ted sons-men whose characters give the best assurance that their election would best assurance that their election to the bring peace, prosperity and honor to the State, and for whom our people can vote without the sacrifice of feeling or princi-ple. (But while this is my settled conviction, my faith in the patriotism of my fellow-citizens who hold opposite views is so strong that I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the policy adopted by the conven-tion, whatever it may be. I trust that this spirit may animate all the delegates to the convention, and that when that body has spoken authoritatively, all who honestly seek reform will be found work-ing zealously and earnestly for the best interests of our State. There is no hope for us but in harmonious counsels and to be pursued, it is the clear duty of all to sustain that adopted by the conven-tion.) Should this body determine to adopt what is known as the "straight-out" policy, it will then be called on to select our standard-bearers, and in the choice of these it should antrammeled, looking solely to the availability of those chosen. As for mysel so far from desiring the nomination,

deprecate it greatly, for to become a can-didate at this time would involve the highest sacrifice I could make for the State; and I therefore hope that my friends who have been kind enough to present my name will add to the obligation they have conferred by supporting some one of the many able and distin-guished gentlemen who have been nominated, and who will unite the whole To such a one, I pledge my own cordial and hearty support. I recognize, however, the paramount claim which the State has, in this supreme hour of her mortal authorius. mortal suffering, when she is struggling, not only for existence, but for all that makes life worth possessing, upon every son who loves her; and if, after a full and mature deliberation, the true representa tives of her honor, her virtue, her intel-ligence and her patriotism think that I can best consolidate and harmonize all the parties who seek reform in our State affairs, I shall cheerfully obey her call made upon me, at whatever personal sac-rifice. While I have neither sought nor desired official station, I am now, as I have ever been, ready to serve the State in any position to which she might call me. I only ask that this call shall be made with unanimity, and that those making it will be fully prepared, like myself, to make any sacrifice vote every energy and every effort to the

THE USES OF CHARCOAL.-By keeping

charcoal in a hog pen there will be but little or no disagreeable smell such as is usual. The hogs appear to thrive better and faster, than in a strong smalling sty. They will consume quite a quantity, which undoubtedly does them good.— Some should be powdered and some left in chunks; the powdered absorbs the wet, and the hogs will eat the stumps as they desire it. The refuse makes a most excellent manure for onions or any vegeta-bles. By putting a small quantity in the horse stable every day, under the horse it will absorb the wet, and keep the stable perfectly sweet and wholeso it is removed from the stable, keep it under shelter, dry it and sow it on the meadows; the increase in the crop will pay for the trouble. Cow stables will receive the same benefit and produce the same results. It is also invaluable in the poultry house in keeping it wholesome for the fowls, and making a most valuable manure. The fowls will consume a part of it, and are not so liable to disease. It is also very desirable in sheep pens or yards. By putting a bushel or so of the powdered charcoal down the water closet, it will remove the disagreeable smell which generally attends such places, and will remove the great objection there is to cleaning them out. When charcoal is to cleaning them out. powdered and a little dropped into a potato hill when planted, it will double the crop, and will improve the quality beyond expectation. An objection to it is that it is black and will blacken any person that handles it. I have powdere by pounding it on the barn flo Yet it is more difficult to revive faith putting it through an old cider mill by putting it through an old cider mill but it is undoubtedly dirty work any way you can fix it. But "he that would catch fish must not mind getting wet."-Cor

> The extreme height of misery is : small boy with a new pair of boots and

Governor Hendrick's Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876. snowledge the receipt of your communiation, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as heir candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I shall now accept the nomination, and shall abide he judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the Conable unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes coun-

THE STANDARD OF REFORM. The institutions of our country have

been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by selfish

and corrupt management of the public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial the people have been made to suffer, and in the Executive departments of the government dishonesty, rapacity, and venali-ty have debauched the public service.— Men known to be unworthy have been graded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast he friendship of the sworn protectors of State, amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting th servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or our affairs unti enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration, "in its head and in its members." In such a reformation the emoval of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President the enormities of the system which in-fects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present Execuauthor, of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It

government composed of elements entirely new, and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operatime of peace. The right of local self-government, as guaranteed by the consti-tution of the Union, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized personal) imperialism which has been practised must be done away or the first principles of the Republic will be

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION CLAUSE. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnest ly than I do; but I do not believe that i the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be 'disregarded impunity. The financial policy of the government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence on the commercial and the c dence as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the coun-try may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a re-turn to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of pub-lic economies and official, retrenchments and, above all, on the promotion of pros-perity in all the industries of the peo-

RESUMPTION A BACKWARD STEP. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may, for a a time, be prevented, yet the determination of the democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such a hindrance," says the platform of the resumption clause of 1875, and demand its repeal."

I thoroughly believe that by public

economy, by official retrenchments, and wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption, at an early period, is possible without produ-cing an "artificial scarcity of currency" or disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from the "paralysis of hard

times."
With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas, manufactures have been diminished, riculture has been embarrassed, and the that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profigate expenditures which increased taxation from \$5 per capita in 1860 to \$18 in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fisca

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compelled to

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:
Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions, - 2.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth n any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil; and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies,

coast should be utterly abolished. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

mports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific

In the reform of our civil service .I nost heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ. I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office: out no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has fur-nished money to currupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

Of sectional contentions and in respect to our common schools I have only this or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster'sectional animosities and antagonisms

enemy to his country. THE STRIFE OF RACE AND COLOR. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more is established a purpose and policy under which all citicens of every condition, race and color clare or recognize; and that in controtional authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and beower for evil is taken away from a party hat makes political gain out of scenes o tinat makes political gain dut of scenes violence and bloodshed, and the constitu-tional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved

A COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR TILDEN. It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nomi-nated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit tion of the constitution of the United me, in conclusion, to express my satisfacts, with all its amendments. The faction at being associated with a candihis equals as a representative of the spiri and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the hurdens so as to have earned at on gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reformation which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration

will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all de-partments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-

To the Hon. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Con

Custer and Rosser.

The Alexandria Sentinel, in publishing some incidents in the life of Custer, says: Grant's cavalry had been thoroughly reorganized, under Sheridan, with such lieutenants as Custer, Torbert and Wilson. The Confederate cavalry, too, was in the flower of its strength and confi-dence. Each was feeling for the enemy's lines in the dense forests of Spotsylvania, and frequently sudden encounters were the result. In one of these a regiment of gaged with a portion of that of Custer, at very close quarters, necessitating a charge were posted, and from which, being part-ly protected by a fence, they delivered a destructive fire, which, with their visible knowledge of the enemy's superior posi-tion and strength, made the Virginian felter. Rosser, as was his wont, dashed into the open field to rally them. Of commanding and striking figure, he did not dream that over that line of foss, directing and controlling their fire, flashed an eye like Mars to command, but impressive as a woman's to the claims of friendship, and which, even in the moment of bloody strife, recognized him as an old friend of West Point, was beaming upon him in kindness and love.— There was many a horseman who wondered that day why the enemy's fire so suddenly ceased, when Rosser, recognizing the uselessness of a further attack, withdrew his men. But the next day, as they kept moving by the flank, following the Federal cavalry and the line of the "awing," a farmer whose house they passed handhed a Confederate trooper a note addressed to General T. L. Rosser, which had been left with him by a Federal officer. The note was delivered as addressed, and read somewhat thus: DEAR —: [The name used was the old familiar nickname of West Point, not

now remembered by the writer.] You expose yourself too much on the field, old fellow. I recognized you yesterday, and with difficulty saved your life by stopping my fire. Don't do so again, but live to laugh over old times after the war

As Rosser rode along, at the head of his column of bold riders in gray, his dark face lighted with a pleasant as he read the letter, and he broke into a hearty laugh, remarking that "Fanny' (the nickname given to Custer by his comrades for his fair complexion and waving blonde hair) always was a good fellow, but a little too fond of brag-ging.

- There are six million Baptists in

QUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

AGO-GRAND GROUPS OF THE LIVING

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1876. ing to its present collosal proportions in the memory of living men. It seems only like a few years ago since I looked lect how I twisted and turned it, and raphy; the first I ever saw being called picture of a country house, but it looked if successfully carried out according to the original design of the inventor, would my man. art what it is to-day, are, many of them, fortunately, still alive; they are our friends and our neighbors, and while, ranking very high in our estimation as artists and as men, they have always seemed much nearer to us than the tography is essentially the poor man's art. By it he becomes a traveler and ished, and it surrounds you with the faces of loved ones "when the silver cord

find ourselves surrounded by views of the Mississippi, and scenes of the far west. On the opposite side of the hall, Charles as Rip Van Winkle; not a little pocket of Pique, lately performed at the Fifth

picture in the collection. Its like has never been seen in the Uniall our lives, and we never realized that | Cambridge crew are hard at work on the

as Fanchon and Barefoot, has danced her her do the same thing over and over again, till it seemed we had known her we ourselves were growing old, or that the little girl that charmed us in "Auld with silver threads among the gold, and the crow's feet are battling for lines upon of the Thames. tre. She was then in the zenith of her beauty; a woman tall and stately, a sort

hero. Estelle Potter, well known through-

BY HOYT & CO.

out the West and California, is also among the number. She, too, can be no chicken by this time, but like the rest of us discovers that time still rolls on. The Bateman Children have a place in the list; alas, children no longer. I don't know if Kate is a grand-mother yet; if she is not, no doubt she will be. And Eliza Logan is among the number: a splendid actress and an admirable wo-

Next we come to the illustrations of the "Seven Ages," by Lundy, of Cincinnati, excellent in conception and execution. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia, has some magnificent portraits, which will give him a foremost position in the ranks of the politicians. It represented popular sentiment far more than party fealty. are the likenesses of Mr. Goshorn, the director general, and also of General Hawley, president of the commission Hawley should do something handsome for Gutekunst, for Gutekunst has done something very handsome for Hawley. It will astonish the good folks of the nutmer State if that picture ever goes to Hartford; in fact, I think that it astonshes Hawley himself when he looks at

it; bully for Gutekunst, if ever I have my likeness taken, Gutekunst is certainly Bradley and Rulofson, of San Fran isco, have some admirable California eenes, but their exhibit is not what might be reasonably expected from so great a firm, ranking as they do among the very best photographers in the United States. Brady has a number of magnifi-

which call up a world of widely different association, and you look on them with the assurance that they are all true to the life. Just think of it! here hang the faces of Edgar Allen Poe, Audubon, Henry Wilson, Lincoln, Grant, Calhoun. Farragut, Webster, Jackson and Morse. No such group can be found in the limits doubt if they can be found in the world. The likeness of General Lee was taken some years before the war, but on it is the same calm sweetness of expression which even disaster and defeat was not able to destroy. Next to him, in civilian's dress, sits General Grant, and near him Lincoln, the likeness being the one best known to the American people. Jackson's portrait was taken at the hermitage a little while before his death, and Webster's just after he had made his celebrated reply to Hayne. Farragut is taken in full naval costume; he stands with a field glass in his hand, and you can al-Rowell have a splendid collection of por- pedoes! as he did while standing in the there, too, and Edgar Allen Poe. None of these faces represent peaceful lives; sunshine: the poor poet of the "Raven," The names of the group fill a large space the grandest specimens of photographic

> art ever seen in any country, is the array of pictures of rural scenery, by Vernon Heath, of England. America has done much for the photographic art, but in the American collection there is nothing to compare with them, nor indeed would there be in any collection if it were not for the exhibit of Irish scenes, by Payne Jennings, of Dublin. I know not to what point of excellence future generations may raise the art of photography. but certain it is, in our time no such pictures have been seen in America as the pictures exhibited by Mr. Jennings. I know not which to admire most, the artistic merit of the selection, or the superlative excellence of the execution.

ted States, and I doubt if its superior can be found in the world. The weather, which was terrifically hot two weeks age, has suddenly changed, and is now delightfully cool. Mrs. Maxwell, the famous Colorado huntress, had a magnificent repeating rifle presensed by a number of admiring friends. The Schuvlkill, working like beavers, and living like Spartans. Yankee Doodle had better look out, or the prize cup of the centennial regatta may be found hanging up in a boat house on the banks

Yours truly,

MACHANICS SHOULD READ AND RE-FLECT.—The young mechanic of the present day should be an earnest reader. Vhether learning a trade, operating a nachine, or drafting designs for uilder, he should be a lover of useful They will serve as an adjunct to his success. They will make him a broader and happier man, giving him continually fresh themes for thought and pleasing topics for meditation. Books are to the mind what food is to the body. They fill and strengthen it. They add vim, force, and vitality to its every func-tion. They furnish that life which is the mainspring of all action; and benefit their admirer in manifold ways. Do not then, neglect so rich a boon. But read

much and read carefully. We cannot all be rich, or great, or powerful; but we can all build for ourselves inviting palaces of wisdom, where the best and noblest of every age may come through the silent but immortal agency of books, to store our minds with the rarest samples of their genius. These choice legacies, too, will stand by us, and remind us, when trades, fortunes and friends fail, to comfort and satisfy our drooping spirits. Who, then, would think of living without the associations of interesting books? No young man

so much as is necessary to perfect him as zen. Read, theu, by all means. Read slowly; read carefully; read with reflec-

- It is a bad night when mosquitoes